The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2397. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CHESS CHAMPION.

Presentation to Paul Morphy by the New-York Chess Club.

Speeches by John Van Buren, Esq., W. J. A. Fuller, Hugo Wolf and Col. Mead.

MR. MORPHY'S REPLIES.

Last evening the New-York Chess Club made their long-talked of presentation of the gold and silver chessmen and board, and the American world-famous Master, the Chess Champion of the world, met with the test whether the public sympathized with Mr. M. It will recall brilliant scenes that have been at the University Chapel to have witnessed the ceremonies and marked the enthusiasm which greeted his appearance. By 8 o'clock the room was densely packed, even to the aisles and galleries, with a brilliant assemblage of gentlemen and ladies. Promptly at the hour a military policeman edged his way through the crowd in the right-hand aisle and cleared a passage for Mr. Morphy and his escort. Immediately following were twenty or thirty gentlemen, among whom were CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., Judge J. R. WHITING, Baron DE TASTEGNAC, with a number of members of the New-York Chess Club, entered and took seats upon the platform. Mr. Morphy, leaning upon the arm of Col. MEAD, President of the Club, brought up the rear. His appearance was greeted with cheer upon cheer, and long-continued applause. Gracefully acknowledging it, Mr. M. took his seat, and Col. MEAD arose and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF COL. CHARLES H. MEAD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Testimonial Committee has confided upon me the honor of presiding upon this interesting occasion. You are aware that the object of our assembling to-night is for the purpose of presenting testimonials to our distinguished young countryman, PAUL MORPHY. He has lately returned from a visit to the *Old World*, where, as in the *New*, he has proven himself to be the master of the checkered field. He has not only acquired for himself undying renown, but has reflected honor and credit upon the land that gave him birth. He has not only been successful in contests in every country in which he has been engaged, but he has also succeeded in winning the hearts of all who have come in contact with him.

It is not my purpose to refer to the moral and intellectual influences of the game which many do not consider, or to point to the names which may be well considered as living embodiments of its morality and intelligence.

In view of these considerations, a few of the crowd of his admirers and friends have been desirous of giving to him some acknowledgment of his unrivalled powers, as well as a testimonial of their personal regard. For that purpose they have procured the elegant and board now before you, and which they desire to have presented to-night. After this has been done, the members of the Testimonial Committee also intend to present him with an additional token of their esteem.

The presentation of the chessmen and board will now be made. The Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN has kindly consented to discharge, on behalf of the Committee, that agreeable duty.

After Col. MEAD had concluded, JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., came forward. Taking Mr. MORPHY by the hand, he introduced him to the audience amid hearty cheers. Silence having been restored, Mr. VAN BUREN delivered the following address to Mr. M. and the audience, Mr. MORPHY remaining standing meanwhile.

ADDRESS OF JOHN VAN BUREN, ESQ.

MR. MORPHY: A number of your friends and admirers have deemed it appreciable to signalize your return to the United States by this reception, and by the presentation to you of a testimonial of their admiration and regard. I am happy to be enrolled among their number, and feel honored at having been selected to convey to you their sentiments, and to make for your acceptance this beautiful specimen of the taste and skill of those to whom its execution was confided. However imperfectly I feel that I may discharge the grateful duty entrusted to me, I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that the Messrs. TIFFANY, from whom we have purchased these splendid pieces of workmanship, have enabled me to furnish you a magnificent representation of the field you have so often traversed, and the chessmen and men you have led to such brilliant victories, which may at the same time serve as a not unworthy memorial of the affection and respect of those whom I represent. I had desired that its presentation to you might have been made by one more able to represent in appropriate and eloquent terms, the sentiments of the donors, and who at the same time, from a more thorough acquaintance with the game in which you have been engaged, could do more justice to the extraordinary talents that you have exhibited. But I am certain that this duty could not have been assigned to any one who has observed with more interest your brilliant career, commenced at New Orleans, continued here, and culminating in Europe; nor could anybody more sincerely and cordially approve its admirable, not alone the skill you have evinced, but the high gentlemanly-bearing, unfailing courtesy, generosity, and courage that have characterized your whole conduct. [Great applause.] A victory in the great game of chess ought not to be regarded in the light of a success in the ordinary encounter of chance or skill. Transmitted for years up the game of chess originated, as is supposed, in India, but almost as early as the commencement of the Christian era it was known in China, Persia and Japan. For more than a thousand years it has been played in Europe. "Like a universal alphabet," as a clever writer has said, "the chess-board is known to all nations. The Roman plays at chess in the Pagoda of Juggernaut; the philosophic sage reflects how he may take a chess-man a pebble king on a chess-board traced in the sands of the Ganges; the Icelandic bishop wiles away the tedious gloom of a polar night with his long calculated moves on the chess-board, commencing with that which has become identified with the name of Captain Evans; in short, from pole to pole the sixty-four squares of the noble game have solaced the sorrows of the lords of creation." [Applause.] Nor need he have confined his remarks to the lords of creation. The fairer and the better sex have been alike interested and distinguished in this noble exercise. It has elicited essays and poems from the pens of GOLDSMITH and Sir WALTER SCOTT, of Dr. FRANKLIN. It has engaged the statesmen of men in every age, and of the highest order of ability, and the first rank sovereigns are enrolled by historians as contestants for its honors; Tamerlane, Charlemagne, Elizabeth, Louis XIV., Charles V., Charles XII., Catherine of Medicis, Frederick of Prussia, Leo X., were among its distinguished votaries; Franklin, Voltaire and Napoleon worshipped at its shrine in the celebrated Café de la Régence, where you have just won such imperishable honors. [Long-continued applause.]

History teems with anecdotes illustrating the absorbed devotion these contests have excited. King John was playing at chess when the deputies from Rouen came to acquaint him that their city was besieged by PHILIP AUGUSTUS, but he would not hear them at all he was finishing his game. An elector of Brandenburg was taken prisoner by CHARLES V., and condemned to death. He was playing at chess when the decree was intimated to him; stopping a moment and remonstrating on the injustice of the decree, he challenged his antagonist to finish the game, which he did, and the elector won, to his great apparent joy. His antagonist was Ruy Lopez, of Brunswick. It is a curious illustration of the manner in which this game is transmitted that one descendant of Ruy Lopez wrote an excellent treatise on chess under the name of Gianutio, and more you have yet to meet and defeated at Paris, bore the same name. A king of Granada in 1326 condemned his brother JUSAF to death; the Prince was found playing at chess; being denied a respite of two hours, he succeeded in obtaining time to finish his game. Fortunately, before it was finished the brother died, and Jusaf was elected to the throne. But sir, I am not to weary you or those present with anecdotes of chess nor with the history of the antiquity and universality of the game. It is of your career that I am commissioned to speak—of the remarkable success that has followed the chivalrous crusade on which you embarked to vindicate American intellect and American skill. You had, Sir, bright examples before you; he only in 1574 LAMBERT of Cutri was a student of law at Paris, but a greater opponent of chess a man never had to contend against. On account of his extreme youth he was known as *il puttino*, "the boy." He was beaten by RUY LOPEZ, of Spain, the first chess player in Europe, then a visitor at Rome, and on his defeat, he repaired to Naples, and spent two years studying and practicing chess; thence he went to Genoa, Marseilles and Barcelona, playing with and conquering all he met. He traveled to Madrid and challenged himself on RUY LOPEZ, by whom Mr. he was conquered. PHILIP II. From Madrid he repaired to Lisbon and gained another great victory, and after conquering a good part of the world as he then knew it, he returned to Naples and to Rome loaded with presents by the Kings of Spain and Portugal. The great PHILIDOR in 1747 visited England on a chess campaign, conquering all before him. Thence crossed to Holland, playing with the Prince of Orange and other distinguished men of the time; thence to Berlin; to play with the great FREDERICK; thence to Hesse Cassel, back to England and home to France. I believe that PHILIDOR visited England later, and it was on these visits he accomplished the feat, regarded at that time as miraculous, of playing three different games at once seeing the board. The celebrated contest at chess between LABOURDONNAIS of France and MCDONNELL of England occurred within the recollection of many of those present. LABOURDONNAIS played also three games at one time, without seeing the board. [Laughter.] It was to match the extraordinary difference which subsequent between yourself and PHILIDOR and LABOURDONNAIS. You played at Stanley-house games at one time (blindfolded, (as it is called,) with eight of the strongest players assembled at the department in that place, six of which you won, only one was lost and one drawn. You repeated the same extraordinary feat at Paris, while your match with MCCONNELL was interrupted by his ill health, winning six and drawing two of the games. [Great applause.] If this mode of playing furnishes a test of relative skill, (and it must approximate to it,) certainly we have reason to exult at the vast superiority of our American champion, and have allow me to introduce the testimony of one of our most distinguished countrymen, Professor MORSE, in a note to the Committee:

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 18, 1858.

SIR: I have this moment received your polite invitation and ticket, as Chairman of the Committee to attend the presentation testimonials to our distinguished countrymen, PAUL MORPHY, Esq., and enclosing me a seat on the platform on the occasion. While I regret exceedingly that my engagements will prevent my being present, I would yet take this opportunity to offer through you my sincere tribute of admiration, not merely to the many unrivalled skill in the various games of chess, (the most valuable, for certain kinds of mental discipline, of all existing games,) but to the zeal of modesty, who can receive such demonstrations of enthusiasm as have been showered upon him without any show of vanity or conscious inflation. I was so fortunate as to be present at Paris, at the Cafe de Regence, at the marvelous contest of Mr. MORPHY with the most skillful European players, when he engaged with them in eight different games at the same time, and without seeing their boards, assailed but by his most extraordinary memory and unrivaled skill, achieved not merely his marvelous triumph, but his modest and unassuming bearing in the moments of victory. And not the least gratifying part of the scene was the spontaneous outburst of generous and magnanimous applause from the French competitors that filled the air with cheers as they conducted him in triumph to his carriage. It was a beautiful proof to me that the noble and high souled chivalry still burned in the hearts of French men.

In asking that my personal gratulations to Mr. MORPHY may be allowed to mingle with yours on this occasion, I remain, Sir, with respect, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

To S. D. BABCOCK, Esq., Chairman of the Testimonial Committee.

But, I must not stop to enumerate the contests in which you have been engaged; a rapid review of the chief of them is all that I propose; your career as a chess player first attracted prominent attention at New-Orleans. In the Summer of 1857 a Congress of players from all parts of the United States assembled at New-York. Eight matches were played between sixteen selected players, and each successive victor engaged another until the conqueror of all was thus ascertained. I had the pleasure of witnessing a portion of that struggle in which you were not only victorious, but won the universal concession of all those present to the superiority of your game over that of all the competitors. [Great applause.] Last year you embarked upon the European tour which has been the subject of so much pride to your countrymen, and your return from which is the occasion of our present meeting. I will not remark upon the circumstances which led you to believe that one who for a long time had been esteemed the champion of English chess playing would be prepared to meet you in a friendly contest on your arrival in England. The facts in relation to the failure of this meeting have all been laid before the public, and I must close the remark, because one who had been regarded as the champion of English chess players now claims to be regarded as "out of practice" and "engrossed in literary pursuits;" and that your countrymen *here*, and I may say *his* countrymen *there*, unite in believing that you have neglected nothing which a generous ambition and a total surrender to the adversary of all matters of detail or formality could ask at your hands. A champion did present himself in the person of Herr LOWENTHAL, who may fairly be deemed quite the equal of any English chess player, and over him you achieved a decided victory. The same is true of Mr. MEDWORTH, the President of the London Chess Club. From England you passed to France, where Mr. HARWITZ had long stood at the head of the Parisian chess players. Your defeat of him, as well as of all other prominent chess players at Paris, was no less decided. But it was not alone with English and French competitors that your doubt. Herr ANDERSSEN, a Professor of Mathematics in Breslau, Prussia, celebrated as one of the first chess players in the north of Europe, and as the representative of the celebrated Berlin school, the victor in the International Tournament at London in 1851, was invited to Paris by the admirers of the game in that gay Capital. His engagements did not allow his visiting Paris before Christmas, and your arrangements had been made to return to the United States before that period; but, with a spirit of mutual accommodation, alike honorable to both, you delayed your return and were thus enabled to meet one who wore the champion's crown of European chess players. The result that had attended your English and French contests followed the struggle with Professor ANDERSSEN, and you were again signally successful. Remaining in Paris until Spring, contrary to your original intentions, you were thus enabled to present yourself at the Café de la Regence, prepared to enter the lists against all comers, and on that field of so many well-contested struggles you held the banner of superiority for the entire Winter. This Spring you returned to England to enjoy the hospitality of the prominent chess players of England. In all your contests there, no person was found able to win from you the proud position that you had obtained, and you returned to the United States under circumstances calculated to elicit the admiration and respect not only of those skilled in chess playing, but of the other and far higher portion of our people who are proud to honor the intellectual efforts of their countrymen, in whatever sphere they may be displayed.

There are great qualities of mind and character elicited by the exercise to which you have devoted so considerable and honorable a portion of your time. Dr. FRANKLIN describes them thus: "FORESIGHT, which looks into futurity and considers the consequences that may *attend an action*;" "CIRCUMSPECTION, which surveys the whole chess board, or scene of action, the relation of the several pieces and their situations, and the dangers they are exposed to, the aid they require, the assaults that threaten them, the means of defence or assault;" "CAUTION, not to move too hastily, and, above all, *the habit of not being discouraged by present adversity*, and looking hopefully to a favorable conjunction of circumstances that may retrieve evil fortune. All these grand qualities have been manifested by you, and the last, and perhaps the greatest, in your combat with Mr. HARWITZ, who, when the two first games of his match under circumstances where your youth, your ill-health, your little acquaintance with the country and its people and the disposition of your adversary to take at least all fair advantages of his victory, might well have subdued, if not overwhelmed, a less stout heart. There are circumstances, Mr. MORPHY, in your present position, which are not a little extraordinary. Those who have been distinguished before you as the champion of the chess-playing world, prior at all events to the last century, lived in a different world from ours. This great country, with its extraordinary growth, its development in art, in science, and in most that contributes to adorn civilization and to elevate humanity, has substantially sprung into existence within the last century. Those who were foremost in the world before had substantially no competition from the United States. But you began your career at a Congress of chess players of the United States; you left here as the champion of America, and you return as the champion of the world. It is not then for the treatment you have received abroad, nor for the success that you have achieved across the water in any degree that we do you honor, but it is for the fact that you first established your superiority here over the chess players of the United States, and then satisfied the world that this superiority was absolute. Again, it is an imputation, and perhaps a reproach upon the people of the United States that they are wedded to gain; that their pursuits begin and are absorbed by and end in the accumulation of wealth; that acquirements or accomplishments that promise no pecuniary advantage meet neither with favor nor friends among us. The game of chess is purely an intellectual accomplishment—it is rarely attended by any wager: it has no promise of profit; it is prosecuted in quiet and generally in private. When, therefore, we present to the world an exhibition of the most remarkable proficiency that the world ever saw in this department, it is not only a victory over the love of gain, which certainly does prevail here to some extent, it is not only a triumph over the "almighty dollar" that is supposed to sway us all, but is a brilliant and glorious refutation of the charge to which I have referred. It is said that you are but a champion of an amusement. I have endeavored to show that this amusement is a great intellectual exercise; but if it were merely an amusement, I have great reason to doubt whether, in the present condition of our country, with its devotion to intellectual and industrial pursuits, regardless of relaxation, regardless of health and almost of life, any greater benefactor of the country could be found than one who would persuade its people to devote a reasonable proportion of their time to amusement and recreation. I have spoken, Sir, of the wonderful character of your success, but perhaps the greatest wonder of all is that it should have been achieved at your age. Just entering upon manhood, you find yourself as distinguished as any chess player that ever lived. At an age when reflection, thought, rigid attention, absorbed devotion to any pursuit seem most unlikely, you are at the head of a class of men mostly advanced in life, and deeply engaged in an exercise in which all those qualities are indispensably necessary. At a time of life when other men are buckling on their armor and preparing to engage in scenes of strife, you are returning home ready to lay aside your weapons, and sighing with ALEXANDER that you have no more worlds to conquer. You left Europe at a most critical juncture. Engaged there in contests of mimic war, you have left the kings and queens and bishops and knights and castles of the Old World involved in a real struggle. I believe in this you have pursued a truly American course. While battles rage abroad, the end of which no man can see, which are sure to be attended with a great destruction of human life, and not at all sure to be followed by any real advantage to humanity, it is as well for us to fight our mimic kings and queens, and knights and bishops, and men in peace and quiet on this side. No ambulances follow our army; no Chelsea or Invalides or Sung Harbor receives their pensioners; no conflagrations light their way; no tears bedew their path—and yet it may so turn out that we shall effect quite as much ultimate good as will attend the slaughters of the Old World. Mr. MORPHY: Your readiness to engage at all times, and with all comers, in these contests; your refusal to make the condition of your health an excuse or a reason for declining, your utter rejection of all advantages that might be your due in a contest, and the *liberal spirit you manifested* at Paris, induced Monsieur DE ARMAIL, one of the ablest and freshest of your adversaries, to name you "the chevalerous Bayard of Chess." But it is not for your qualities or conduct only as a chess-player that I have united in this proceeding. Your intercourse with your friends here, the accounts we have from New-Orleans, the uniform representations from abroad, all concur in showing that in high-bred courtesy, true generosity and courage, innate modesty and strict integrity, you have illustrated at home and shewed the character of an American gentleman; and it is, therefore, with unaffected pride that I have become the medium of conveying to you the sentiments I have expressed, and that I again offer for your acceptance this appropriate token of the regard of your countrymen, and their recognition of your genius.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to unite with me in welcoming with all the honors, PAUL MORPHY, the Chess Champion of the World. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Mr. VAN BUREN's address was frequently interrupted by applause. On its conclusion Mr. M. replied as follows:

MR. MORPHY'S REPLY TO MR. VAN BUREN.

months have elapsed since bidding adieu to my Western home. I sought beyond the blue waters the more than cordial welcome which has greeted my return to the Empire City. Well may they say that they have made their City the verdant spot in my sandy path—the green and ever-blooming oasis of repose where, like the way-worn traveler, I forget the fatigue and exposure of the journey, and gather renewed life and energy for its completion. Not satisfied, however, with showering innumerable attentions upon me, they this night cap the climax of their favors by presenting me, in conjunction with a large number of the citizens of New-York, this beautiful piece of workmanship as a superb testimonial of their regard and sympathy. How thankfully received—how dearly prized—*mere words cannot portray. I shall proudly take it to my Southern home and preserve it as a precious memento of my friends in New-York.*

I fear, ladies and gentlemen, that lengthy comments upon the game of chess might prove uninteresting to a large portion of the highly intellectual audience before me. Of my European tour I will only *say that it has been pleasant in almost every respect.* Of the adversaries encountered in the peaceful jousts of the checkered field, I retain a lively and agreeable recollection. I found them gallant, chivalrous and gentlemanly, as well became true votaries of the kingly pastime.

And now on the game itself. Chess never has been and never can be aught but a recreation. It should not be indulged in to the detriment of other and more serious avocations—should not absorb the mind or engross the thoughts of those who worship at its shrine; but should be kept in the background and restrained within its proper province. As a mere game, a relaxation from the severer pursuits of life, it is deserving of high commendation. It is not only the most delightful and scientific, but the most moral of amusements. Unlike other games in which *there is the end* and aim of the contestants, it recommends itself to the wise by the fact that its mimic battles are fought for no prize but honor. It is eminently and emphatically the philosopher's game. Let the chess-board supersede the card-table, and a great improvement will be visible in the morals of the community. [Great Applause.] But, ladies and gentlemen, I need not expatiate on the field so ably traversed by the eloquent gentleman who has just addressed you. I thank you from my heart for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to receive his too complimentary remarks, and for the numerous attentions received at your hands. I shall leave New-York with melancholy sorrow, for I part from friends than whom none truer can be found. Let them rest assured that along with the memory of the chess-board I possess the memory of the heart. And now, with a renewal of my sincere thanks for the splendid token of your regard with which you have presented me to-*night*, and the assurance that I shall cherish in unfading memory the remembrance of my sojourn here, I bid you, ladies and gentlemen, a farewell, which I fondly hope will not prove the last.

Mr. MORPHY delivered his address in a self-possessed manner and without hesitation. Every word was distinctly heard in all parts of the house, and when Mr. M. resumed his seat the building rang with applause.

Colonel MEAD then announced that W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., would present the watch on behalf of the Testimonial Committee.

Mr. FULLER spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF W. J. A. FULLER.

MR. PRESIDENT: I fully appreciate the flattering compliment paid me by yourself and your associates in selecting me as their representative on this occasion, to make an additional offering to our friend, indicative of the personal respect and esteem entertained for him by the individual members of the Testimonial Committee.

MR. DEAR SIR:—(Addressing Mr. MORPHY)—In the eloquent address already delivered, and in the emblematic gift which you have just received, the New-York Chess Club, and the *Chess-players of this great Metropolitan City*, have testified their appreciation of your genius and merit. I *represent* a narrower, and yet perhaps more interesting sphere—that of warm personal friendship. While the members of the Testimonial Committee *echo everything that has been said, or that can be said* in praise of your genius as a chess-player, and sterling *virtues as a man, and yield to none* in their admiration of yourself and your wondrous powers, they have desired that you should carry away a touching memorial, as an additional testimony of their personal regard. The slight token which they have prepared for your acceptance, is intended more particularly to impress upon you the estimation in which you are held by your old friends who have acted with me upon this Committee. I perform the task allotted to me with more than ordinary pleasure, for the reason that it gives me the opportunity not only to greet you as a hero returned from his triumphs, but also to express, in an imperfect manner, the high appreciation we entertain for you individually, as intimate personal friends. We honor you, Sir, because in your achievements you have given an impulse to American genius and American power, whose moral impress will be felt by future generations. In reviewing the events of the past, we find in early history, enthroned in queenly beauty and splendor upon the fertile delta of the Nile, a city rich in arts, in literature and commerce. The tributary traffic of the world poured its wealth into her lap, and the people of that famed city walked in their pride through her streets, lounged about her marts, and felicitated themselves that within their borders was to be seen all that was great and glorious, and that within their midst was the highest state of human improvement. They believed they had reached the acme of material and mental advancement; that, situated as they were, in the very centre of the world as then known, there was nothing new to be discovered or developed. In course of time other channels of communication were opened. The territory that was conquered by ALEXANDER was found to be but a small portion of this great globe. With these new routes of traffic Alexandria and the surrounding cities fell into decay; her commerce crumbled away, and she sank at last into utter insignificance.

From this time civilization began to spread over the Continent of Europe; new countries sprang up; empires rose and fell, until at last COLUMBUS, a representative of the inventive genius of America, discovered a new world. In the cold North was founded an Empire, now known as the Republic of the United States; and the City of New-York, in the order of Providence, has become its Metropolitan centre. Here we witness emphatically the perfection of civilization. Unlike that of Alexandria, this glory is permanent. There are now no more new countries to be discovered; no more new routes to be found. We have penetrated every quarter of the globe. Geography and the explorations of science show that here is the great natural depository of human interests; that New-York is the toll-gate on the great highway of nations; and, radiating from this centralizing point, the whole world must receive an influence.

The American Government in itself may be said to be a new invention and discovery. It differs from those of the Old World in giving to each citizen an individuality; inspiring him with a determined confidence; teaching him responsibility; and instilling into his mind the idea that all honors and wealth are legitimately within his grasp. Each subject is a component part of the commonwealth. Every man is a sovereign, and the masses are not made the slaves of the few. In a government of this kind, conflict of mind is encouraged and impelled. This intense mental activity has established the principle that inventions are equal to the demand, and, in this age of steam and progress, they have been called forth to meet the wants of an advancing civilization. After the war of the revolution the rich fields of the South, teeming with the power of vegetable production, were found to be favorable to the culture of the cotton plant. It grew with great luxuriance upon the alluvial soil of the Mississippi valley; but, even after it was produced, so great was the labor of preparing it for market, that it was valueless to the planter. In India the cheapness of labor enabled the miserable population of that vast country to separate by hand the fibre from the seed, and export it to manufacturing countries at remunerative prices, even under these disadvantageous circumstances. But while it was found that the prolific soil of America could produce the plant superior in quality and in greater abundance, it was also found that the prices of labor rendered the product of comparatively little value. Amid the classic shades of the elms of New-Haven, there lived a quiet and solitary man. He had no practical knowledge of the growth and cultivation of cotton, but by intercourse with those who traded with the South, had become thoroughly informed of the difficulties under which the planter labored, and felt that they could be overcome only by the untiring power of machinery. It is not recorded how many months or how many years even, he labored ere he accomplished his object. He carried his wonderful invention from the cold climes of New-England to the sunny fields of Georgia, then the most southern frontier of our country. So perfect, indeed, was the idea originally conceived and executed by WHITNEY, that no improvement has ever been made upon the principle of the cotton-gin from that day to this. It was this simple invention of a New-England man, this triumph of American genius, that absolutely created the great staple export of America; that furnished the most enduring energies of the Old World and made it tributary to our use; that caused the cultivation of cotton to become more profitable of gold than the richest placers of California, and that revolutionized the commerce of the globe. The vast extent of our country, and its increasing wealth soon demanded more rapid progression and increased facilities for inter-communication, and Fulton accomplished the application of steam to the propulsion of vessels. The simple effects of this discovery were equal to those of his compatriot WHITNEY. Following closely on the track of the steamer came the iron-horse of the railroad; but the mental activity to which I have alluded, and which gave birth to all these same forces, was not overlooked. Your native city was also favored with one. There was a demand for an apparatus for the creation of power, the conception of the mind which entered the brain of one who had scanned through the rain and the pencil, in a room adjoining this very chamber, and who proclaimed by his genius as the artist-name of the most lovely beads of female beauty which are now preserved in our cabinets and admired in our galleries of art. But at night fall, when the business of the day was concluded, it was his habit to extend around the walls of the room continuous pieces of wire, and there the simple and crude beginning MORSE applied his galvanic batteries, and ultimately produced a result which gave birth to the Electric Telegraph. But a short while ago there was advertised to the world a regatta, under the auspices of England, then and for centuries before the vaunted mistress of the seas. With a characteristic liberality, she threw open this regatta to the competition of all nations. A remarkably plain and unpretentious man, who employed his hours from morn to night in his garden, experimental labor—who was as modest as a girl, and one of the most unassuming persons that ever lived—applied the great thought that he could build a vessel which would conquer the admitted champions of the wave. For many months he might have been seen daily engaged developing his ideas in the construction of a boat. Comparatively few workmen were employed. The head was laid and the ribs set up. As he progressed, he set at defiance all conventional rules. The extraordinary shape that his vessel promised often called forth ridicule from the experienced, and created unbounded astonishment in the multitude. When the sun had gone down—when the noise of the hammer and the saw had ceased and the *workmen had left for their homes*, the man in whose brain this vessel was already a fact, could often be seen sitting upon a pile of lumber, with his head resting upon his hand, absorbed in deep contemplation. Unquestionably, at these times, so could, in his mind, clothe those skeleton ribs and that shapeless mass with all the beauty and symmetry which finally rewarded his patriotic toil. In time the vessel was finished. She received a great christening crowd, and Governor STUART, her builder, started like a knight errant to the field of combat, confident in favor of the bay of Old England. Success crowned with fame—all that wealth, opulent pride and the experience of the past could do, were combined to sustain the tradition that Britannia could still rule the wave. The overwhelming triumph of the yacht *America* has passed into history. Such are a few individual instances, but it would be impossible to conceive the aggregate triumphs of American genius which are displayed in the improvements made in almost every mechanical and scientific pursuit. One more suggestive illustration. Until very recently the watch has been considered essentially a European manufacture. Its delicate machinery, its beautiful exterior, the adjustment and perfection of its work, all appear to be rather the result of extra or supercivilization, than nature to the sturdy and energetic character of our more practical development. Yet here in this country the Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. Watch Company, a combination of the many superior mechanical observations of our country, have brought these delicate and useful productions to such perfection that we may have these measurers of time finished with the same completeness, cheapness, and beauty that characterize our other progressive triumphs. The Committee have thought there was a peculiar fitness in selecting a testimonial—so convenient and [illegible] under such circumstances—(handing the watch to MORPHY)—which I now present to you as an embodiment of their regard—for the double reason that you will always carry with you a remembrance of their deep affection, and because you have in the watch a representation of a great American triumph. Such, my friend, is a cursory glance at the triumphs of American genius which have taken place within the last very few years. There are many persons present who recollect the wonderful in these pleasant evenings, who are yet in the vigor of manhood, who have consequently witnessed these several strides of progress. The effect has been to give us a national reputation throughout the world which has inspired universal respect for our political institutions. While we teach the useful lessons that man is self-governing and equal, we also adorn these great principles, because this personal, this individual struggle, like the conflict between the steel and the flint, produces the fire of genius, and awakens the mind to its highest power and capacity. You, Sir, have been the first to achieve the honor or an undisputed triumph for American intellect. There is no speculation or hesitation as to where you are placed. In the unparalleled successes where mind grapples with mind, your triumphs has not been partial or in the least degree incomplete. Your name is associated with those that never die. Sir, yours is no common lot. There is no parallel to the present proud position occupied by you. Neither in this nor in any preceding age has there lived a man who could truly say, "I am first in my special walk or profession and have the whole world respond amen." Who could ever say, "I am the greatest poet or author, painter or sculpter, orator or statesman?" *Even the transcendent genius of Nature's great* dramatist, towering as it does with Alpine height above the other Heaven-piercing peaks in the world of letters, stands not altogether alone. The united voice of the civilized world will echo the sentiments of friendship and fealty which are expressed to you here to-night, for the reason that you have adorned your triumphs by unusual modesty, and you have succeeded by your consistent and inherent virtues in making those who were compelled to yield to your superiority and to sacrifice a world-wide fame, become your most enthusiastic admirers and warmest personal friends. I, Sir, as a lover of the royal game, appreciate your triumphs; but I see in them something more. I insensibly associate you with the great names to which I have alluded, and properly mingle yours with the fame that has been created by their achievements. A person so young going out before the whole world, to the great capitals of Europe, to the centres of old civilizations, and there throwing down the gauntlet to meet you in mental conflict, presents a sublime picture of moral and intellectual power that has no parallel in history. But all the testimonials and ovations which you have received, and will continue to receive in your triumphal march to your native city, sink into nothingness when compared with the great moral lesson inculcated by your achievements. In the great conflicts of mind with mind which are to take place in this arena of American civilization—in all time to come, when the American youth, fired by ambition, while struggling to achieve something great and glorious, shall find it difficult to fashion into shape the half-forged idea in his brain—in the dark hour of his despondency, he will gather renewed courage for the conflict; he will catch the inspiration of hope, and grasp the certainty of success when he says himself, "Did not PAUL MORPHY, by the power of his unaided genius, render easy what was considered impossible, and not rest content until he had laid the world at his feet?"

Mr. MORPHY replied in the following words:

MR. MORPHY'S RESPONSE TO MR. FULLER.

SIR: It has been my good fortune, on a previous visit to your City, to form acquaintances which have ripened into friendships. You are the organ, Sir, of some gentlemen with whom my intercourse has more particularly assumed the character of intimacy. The presentation of the very elegant watch you have handed me must necessarily be less formal than that which has just taken place. Words of learned length or thundering sound would ill become the nature of the occasion. I will simply say that I value this testimonial not less highly than the other. It is friendship's gift—the *vade mecum* that must accompany me wherever I go, to remind me that in whatever section of this broad Republic my abode may be planted, there will be in the far North friends whose anxious gaze will be turned to my home, whose hearts will watch with deep emotion the part I sustain in life's great drama, eager to see me touch the goal of success. Interpreting it in such a manner as a token of the interest felt in my future career by those you represent, I receive this beautiful piece of workmanship with unaffected pleasure. Long may the hands on its dial mark golden hours for my friends, and may no untoward mate ever arrest their course of success on the great chess board of the world.

The audience listened to Mr. M.'s brief and appropriate response with the deepest attention, and rewarded him with the same hearty applause when he concluded.

There were loud and persistent calls for CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., who was on the stage, but Mr. O'C. begged to be excused.

Col. MEAD announced that the chess board and men, which were on the platform, would be on exhibition at TIFFANY'S for several days, and the audience dispersed.

Members crowded on the platform to seek an introduction to Mr. MORPHY, or to get a glimpse at the testimonials. A band, stationed in the organ loft, discoursed elegant music during the evening.

The Ladies after Paul Morphy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you not oblige a great many ladies by inviting Mr. PAUL MORPHY to give a chess *matinée*, where they could witness his method of playing the Royal game, and make his acquaintance on equal terms with our gentlemen friends. If Mr. MORPHY find the slightest loss of the anxiety that prevails among his fair countrywomen to see and to kiss him? I am sure he could not say them nay.

M. L. M.

NEW-JERSEY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Sermon of the Rev. John Kelly—Organization—A Bishop to be Elected To-day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in New-Jersey began its session this morning at Burlington. A much more than ordinary interest attaches to this Convention, because a Bishop will probably be chosen by it to succeed the late Bishop DOANE. This was indicated by the large number of the Clergy and Lay Delegates in attendance.

The usual religious services were held in St. Mary's Church, at 10 o'clock. Prayer was said by the Rev. Messrs. BISHOP and MEDARY. The lessons were read by the Rev. Messrs. REID and WING, and the communion service by the clerical members of the Standing Committee. The Convention service was preached by the Rev. JOHN KELLY, of Paterson. His text was 1 Corinthians, xiv. 8: "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?" After explaining the connection of the text, the preacher announced as his subject the importance of well-defined teaching concerning the Christian Church.

The Church was the embodiment of Christianity; in it was wrapped up everything pertaining to our highest welfare for time and eternity; and therefore it was a subject of the greatest interest at all times. But this was peculiarly the case at the present time, because the tendency of the age was to *distinctionalize* Christianity, to divorce it from all outward forms, and reduce it to vague sentiment, popularly called "the Spirit of Christianity." Men were wearied and disgusted with "Church" discussions, because they were mostly on narrow and sectarian grounds.

We should look at fundamental principles, ascertain what is the essential, and therefore perpetual, constitution of the Church, as God's creation, and not man's. We go back to its origin and there see that it was not made Christianity, but is coeval with it; *necessarily coexistent with it*, as the outward body by which alone Christianity as a theory could manifest itself; just as the human body cannot be said to be created by the soul, but is coexistent with it. If nothing were said in Scripture concerning the Church's formal institution, yet its historical identity from age to age would sufficiently bespeak its peculiar structure and constitution.

By considering its foundation as necessarily involved in the Gospel scheme of redemption, and tracing its continuance in the world, we notice certain characteristics belonging to it at all times and under all circumstances. First, it is an organization of parts, held together in and by its Divine Head, according to fixed law, and animated by the spiritual life which its Head has infused into it. It is not a mere collection or aggregation of individuals, however excellent they may be, according to human device or combination; but an organic structure, as real and literal as the human body. Secondly, like every organized being, its Creator has impressed upon its very constitution certain laws by which it is to be sustained and perpetuated to the end of time; which laws are discernable in the organization itself, as soon as its spontaneous action, even if nothing were said concerning them in Scripture, which, however, is far from being the case. No living creature is left without distinct means for its maintenance and propagation; so with the Church. In this it is distinguished from every aggregation or human association as widely as God differs from man. The idea of the Church's continuity, aside from the Scriptural proof, is demonstrated by its whole history to be, as a fact, the Apostolical succession.

Episcopacy was of no importance in itself, nor were they now concerned with its advantages or disadvantages; but as the law of the Church's maintenance, it is of the utmost importance. This law was evidently evinced as an historical fact; so much so as the law for the perpetuation of the human family. Episcopacy was not the Church, but simply the divine method of its propagation.

Thirdly—There were certain accidental properties *belonging* to the Church, as an organic, visible body, such as matters of ecclesiastical propriety and convenience, forms laid down in a precomposed Ritual and Liturgy, methods of administering the sacraments. These were in their nature indifferent—to be changed according to circumstances, provided all be done to edification, and by proper authority. Yet these merely accidental properties were often presented as if they constituted the essential peculiarities of the Church, and were its only distinguishing claims over human religious associations. The Liturgy was not the Church, nor the law of its continuity; and much as we might admire it, it furnished but a shallow ground of allegiance, since it was a matter of taste, which was so variable—not of principle, which was immutable.

The preacher passed on to show the practical bearing of his remarks on the common tendency of *the age towards* "Individualism" in religion; the tendency to ignore the Church as the Divine embodiment of the Gospel faith, and to make religion purely personal matter between each isolated individual and his Maker. This theory assumed that the Bible was placed in every man's hands for him to make out his own religion, without any Divinely constituted guide or outward institution. This was false in fact, for the Bible was given to the Church as a body—not to individuals as such—and no man had the Bible, except as handed down to him by the Church. He then went on to illustrate at some length the many and great evils which he claimed resulted from this theory, by which each man's own intuitions were made the standard of truth. It leads, logically, to the conclusion that there was no such thing as religious truth objective to the mind; but that that was true only which each mind for itself believed to be true, however contradictory to the belief of other minds. Hence sprung open infidelity, often decking itself with the name of "spirit," or "Genius of Christianity." The numberless differences among religious denominations, the bitterness, bigotry and exclusiveness, so rife, were among the results of this theory, though so strangely at war with the professed assumption of individual liberty in the interpretation of Scripture. Hence, while still maintained in words, its effects were so destructive to the very religious associations of those by whom it was first put forth, that they had been obliged, practically, to abandon it to preserve their own existence, and to set up a fictitious agreement of all "Evangelical denominations" in fundamental doctrines as a guide and test of orthodoxy. Thus they attempt to do, but with far more stringency and minute particularity, the very thing which they cried out against in the Church, as an infringement of the right of private judgment. Nothing but the Church, presented on the broad

A FULL REPORT TO-MORROW.

Cleveland-Block Game, Chessboard, Play as Now

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1st book ever taught how never learned before.
And those who always laughed now laugh the more.

JUST PUBLISHED:

THE HARP OF A THOUSAND STRINGS;

OR,

LAUGHTER FOR A LIFETIME.

Contains more than a Million Laughs, is crowded full of
HUMOROUS STORIES, and is illustrated with
OVER TWO HUNDRED COMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

This curious book combines the elements of fun, jokes
and rare entertainment, with the most important con-
tents imaginable—the whole being illustrated with rich
and ludicrous incidents, portraiting to every-day life. In
short, if you want something to "drive away dull care,"
this is just it.

If you are one whose disposition's sour,
Look at this book—'twill cure you in an hour:
If your heart is load, or mentally sore,
You'll laugh at every page you turn over.
That you'll forget your every day melancholy.
The following are all original, designed by some of our
best writers. (including Destiny,) and the collection is
the cheapest ever offered to the public.
Bound in fancy gilt cover, suitable for the library or
centre-table. Price $1 50.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann st., New-York.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address,
free of postage, on receipt of $1 50.

A BRILLIANT NOVEL.

JUST PUBLISHED,

WE SHALL FORGIVE JUNE FIRST,

OR THE

MYSTERY OF THE WESTERWELTS.

BY F. W. DARRAGH,

Author of "Ormond Aspinwall," "Estrapon Ar-
gentiere," &c.

This is a story of American life, embodying some fas-
cinating pictures of character that are as new as they
are very few in number, and which cannot be overlooked
by society and taste

Ocean Mails.

The European mail by the steamship Arago, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, May 20 at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Captain Judkins, left Liverpool yesterday for New-York, with 250 cabin passengers, and 100 steerage passengers, and more than 500 tons of cargo. She took out specie to the amount of nearly a million of dollars that had been sent from this city by the Cunard steamer of Saturday last.

CHARLES P. DOCKHAM, who was employed as book-keeper in the wholesale grocery store of DOCKHAM & SON, No. 8 Coenties-slip, was found yesterday morning, suffering from the wounds inflicted on himself with a razor, which he had used during the night. Dockham was about 40 years of age, and had been married but a few months. He had been despondent for some time, and it is supposed that he committed the act while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

The first Convention of Life-underwriters commenced its deliberations at the Astor-House yesterday morning. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. HENRY EARLE, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Executive Committee, Messrs. ROBERT L. TAYLOR, of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford; JOHN A. STEVENS, of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York; and JOHN C. TOWNSEND, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford. The Convention then adjourned to meet at Hartford, Conn., on the third Tuesday in May, 1860.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday evening next.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday evening next.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Police met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Health Department met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Parks met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Buildings met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Works met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Schools met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Libraries met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Museums met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Galleries met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Gardens met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Cemeteries met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Hospitals met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Asylums met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Prisons met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Reformatories met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Penitentiaries met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Jails met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Courts met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Offices met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Departments met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Bureaus met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Boards met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Sub-Committees met yesterday afternoon, and transacted a large amount of business, principally of a routine character. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next.

The Board of Commissioners of the Public Sub-

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The bill of the Metropolitan Express Company, amounting to $1,190, was ordered to be paid. The bill of the Merchants' Union Express Company, amounting to $1,190, was ordered to be paid. The bill of the Merchants' Union Express Company, amounting to $1,190, was ordered to be paid. The bill of the Merchants' Union Express Company, amounting to $1,190, was ordered to be paid.

The Metropolitan National Commission Merchants' Association met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The bill of the Metropolitan National Commission Merchants' Association, amounting to $1,190, was ordered to be paid. The bill of the Metropolitan National Commission Merchants' Association, amounting to $1,190, was ordered to be paid. The bill of the Metropolitan National Commission Merchants' Association

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
IMPORTER,
Diamond Dealer in Rear Store,
No. 36 Maiden-la., near Pine.

REMOVAL.
ROSENBAUM & FRANKAU,
Diamond Importers,
Have removed from No. 20 Maiden-la. to No. 36 Maiden-la.

REMOVAL.
A. & S. LEVY,
Importers of Diamonds and Precious Stones,
Have removed from No. 20 Maiden-la. to No. 36 Maiden-la.

REMOVAL.
ROSENBAUM & FRANKAU,
Diamond Importers,
Have removed from No. 20 Maiden-la. to No. 36 Maiden-la.

REMOVAL.
A. & S. LEVY,
Importers of Diamonds and Precious Stones,
Have removed from No. 20 Maiden-la. to No. 36 Maiden-la.

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON,
IMPORTER,
Diamond Dealer in Rear Store,
No. 36 Maiden-la., near Pine

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858, TRAINS WILL LEAVE DUNDEE STATION AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858, TRAINS WILL LEAVE PIER FOOT OF DUANE-ST. AS FOLLOWS:

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, FOR THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR AND THE TRANSACTION OF SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY BE BROUGHT BEFORE IT, WILL BE HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, IN DUNDEE, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1858, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 15TH INST. AND REMAIN CLOSED UNTIL THE 1ST OF JUNE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 15TH INST. AND REMAIN CLOSED UNTIL THE 2D OF JUNE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — LEAVE FOOT OF WOODHOUSE.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858, TRAINS WILL LEAVE DEPOT, CORNER OF 4TH-AVE. AND 26TH-ST., AS FOLLOWS:

Mr. Bergerac played with him on two occasions previous to the battle—once in his own city, and once in New-York. I beat him on both occasions, so that his defeat is by no means discouraging to me. I intend to play him a match of 1,000 points, and I am confident of success. Mr. Bergerac is a very fine player, and I have been much pleased with his style of playing. He is a gentleman in every respect, and I shall be happy to play him again at any time.

Mr. Bergerac has kindly handed me the following statement of the game, which I have corrected in a few places:

[Here follows the game, which is not worth reproducing.]

I am, Mr. Editor, yours respectfully,
MICHAEL PHELAN.

Porter's Spirit of the Times:

"By way of proof of what he says, Mr. PHELAN has left at our office, for examination, the balls with which the match was played, and the identical green cloth covered table."

THE BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP.—The *Clipper* publishes another letter from Tom Sayers, the British champion, as follows:

"TOM SAYERS TO HIS BACKERS.

"TOM SAYERS' Champion of England.

LONDON, May 7, 1860.

The Clipper says:

"We also received a private letter from Mr. Sayers, in reference to the second challenge of Mr. HEENAN and to which the above letter appears to be a reply. It will be seen that there is no proposal of HEENAN coming on with extra weight, &c. Sayers is a very fine fighter, and will hold more people than any room in the city. The backers of Heenan have been called to erect the large building for Heenan's benefit, where I understand that the Brooklyn champion will be exhibited for a few days. It will be seen that there is no proposal for Heenan